

A  
TRUE RELATION  
of the French Kinge his good  
*successes, in winning from the Duke of Par-*  
ma, his Fortes and Trenches, and slaieng  
500. of his men, with the great Fa-  
mine that is now in the sayd  
Dukes Campe.

With other intelligences giuen by other Let-  
ters since the second of May. 1592.

A most wonderful and rare example, the like wher-  
of, neuer happened since the beginning of the  
world, of a certaine mountaine in the Ile of  
Palme, which burned continually, for fise or six  
weeks together, with other both fearful & strange  
fightes, scene in the ayre, ouer the same place.



Imprinted at London by Iohn Wolfe, and are  
to be sold at his shop, ouer against the South-  
dore of Paules. 1592.

# TRUE RELATION

of the French King's good

and his Majesty's

and his Majesty's

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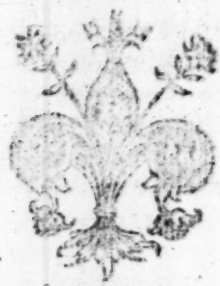
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gate of Pauls. 1692.



A true Relation of the Frenche  
 Kinge his good succeſſe, in winning from  
 the Duke of Parma, his forts and trenches,  
 and ſlaieng 500. of his men, and the  
 great famine that is now in the  
 ſayd Dukes Campe.

**M**oft true it is which the A-  
 poſtle ſaint Paule in the 13.  
 to the *Romans* auoucheth  
 of Kinges and Princes, ſai-  
 eng there is no power but  
 of God, and the powers  
 that bee are ordained by  
 God. And no leſſe true is that Golden ſayeng  
 of the princelie Prophet Dauid, ſpeking in the  
 perſon of God: by me kinges rule, and by me  
 doo princes exerciſe authoritie.

Then it followeth neceſſarilie, that as kinges  
 and princes vpon earth are the ordinance of  
 God, (and therefore thoſe that do reſiſt or re-  
 bell againſt them doo reſiſt the power of God,  
 and purchaſe to themſelues eternall damna-  
 tion,

on, as the same Apostle beareth record : so the Lord will, and dailie dooth (as wee see by experience euery daye) blasse the same his ordinance, confounding, scattering, and dispersing the practises, or rather the trecherous conspiraces of all those that rise vp against his anointed.

Which thing the Lord hath moste notable performed euen the last day vpon the French King, that valiant souldiar of his, giuing vnto him most happie and fortunate successe against the Duke of *Parma*. VVho albeit he be otherwise a man of puissance and valor, yet the Lord our God (blessed be his holie name therfore) to manifest to the worlde, how much his attempt in aiding the rebellious Leaguers, against their Soueraigne Kinge and liege Lord, dooth displease him, he crosseth him in his actions, and as it were standeth before him, and fighteth against him, sometimes striking a suddaine terror and feare into his heart, with the rest of his complices, and other-sometimes ouerthrowing them altogether in their owne plats and deuises, according to the sayeng of the Psalmist, The wicked hath digged a pitte for others, but is fallen into it himselfe.

But to come to the matter, as it pleased god it fell out thus.

The Duke of *Parma* hauing now the second or third time inuaded the kingdom of France  
with

with a puissant and mightie Armie, with intent to aide the rebellious Leaguers, agaynste their lawtull Kinge, passing the confines, and entring (as it were) into the bowelles of the Realme, approched with his armie neere vnto the Cytie *Roune*, who beeing pursued by the King and his people, drew himselfe farther off towardes *Newhaue*, and there hee incamped himselfe, raising most strong Fortes, and erecting (as hee thought) trenches inuincible for his owne and his souldiers better defence: yea so stronglie had he intrenched himselfe there, planting ordinance, Baricadoes, and other militarie munition of infinite varietie, that hee thought himselfe not onelye able to counteruaile what strength the king should be able to bende against him, but also he supposed himselfe to be in effect inexpugnable.

But as the prophet *Esaias* saith, there is no wisdome, there is no pollycie, there is no power, nor strength against the Lord, nor against his annointed.

For the King by secret intelligences or spi- als, beeing aduertised of the Duke his proceedings, and how stronglie he had fortified himselfe in Trenches and bulwarks, with all possible speed marched towardes him, taking with him such a competent number of horsemen, and footmen, as he thought sufficient to withstand the forces of the aduersarie.

Being come somewhat neere the place, he caused his armie to march forward both leasurelie and aduisedlie, the better to preuent secret ambushes: and viewing with prouidentie the manner of his enimies lyeng, their Fortes, their trenches, and other their munitions, at the last with mature aduise, and most peremptorie resolution (as one that fighteth the Lords battels) in most fierce manner assailed his enimies on euerie side.

And albeit the fight was both long and cruell, and seemed a great while to hang in equall ballance, neither inclining vnto the one nor to the other, yet it pleased God, who continually fighteth for his seruantes, that the King preuailed.

And although he had not in his band so manie as the Enimie was by oddes, yet he wanne the Duke of *Parma* his Fortes and Trenches, mauger the heads of all his enimies, and forced his men to flie back and to retire to a more narrower place, beeing constrained to fortifie themselues anew, in such place as they coulde get on the suddaine, and it is verilye thought that they can not be able to holde out longe against the forces of the King.

The Duke of *Parma* also (such was the mightie hand of God against him) not onelye losse his fortes and trenches, but 300. of his chiefeest souldiers also, besides other munition & great spoiles.

spoiles.

The Duke is nowe presentlie so driuen to the wall, and so corbed vp, al hope of new supplies of viandes or victuals, being in some sorte intercepted and cut off from him, that he with his whole armie are so sore assailed with famin, as that they are forced to eate their horses for verie hunger.

Thus haste thou heard Gentle Reader the noble exploits of that valiant King of France, with his good successe (which God continue:) and the present state of the duke of *Parma* with his retinue, whose hande the Lorde of Hostes shorten, and strengthen that illustrious and renowned French King, that he may fighte the Lords Battels still, that once (if it be his blessed will) poperie, superstition and Idolatrie maye bee cleane rooted out, and true religion maie vniuersally be planted in all Christian Kingdomes of the world, Amen.





By letters receiued on the se-  
cond of May. 1592.



ON Thursday last beyng  
the seuen and twentieth  
day of Aprill, 1592. The  
Duke of Parma did go a-  
way by night to Cleere,  
which is within foure  
leagues of Rome, without  
anie drumme or trumpet  
sounding, and on the next daie being Friday,  
the king followed him with a number of hys  
horsemen, to moue him to the battaile. The  
Duke left behind him his artillerie, and his  
baggage.

On the Saterdag before, the king had taken  
the Dukes Trenches, and one Fort which hee  
had made, and at the same time there was a-  
bout eight hundred of the Dukes menne  
slaine.

The Duke of Sauoy, hath bene forced to re-  
tire out of Prouence.

The



3 7  
The citie of Aix, which held for the said  
Duke of Savoye, who married the king of Spain  
his daughter is revolted from him, and nowe  
presentlie houldeth for the king.

The Muscouites haue giuen a great ouer-  
throw to the Tartarians.

There is in Germanie some rumor of ciuill  
wars amongst themselves.

Cicilia and Italie doe feare an other great  
dearth this next yeare.





Newes out of the Low Countries.  
 assembled: stoppage new

**T**He Countie Mauritz having assembled a great power is now before Steinwiche in Frizeland, with fiftye good peeces of ordinance and doeth besiege it fiercely, with purpose to recover the same, if by any possible meanes it may be performed. The Lord grant such successe as may stand with his glorie, and the good of his church. Amen.



A  
MOST VVONDER-  
full and rare example, the like  
*whereof, neuer happened since the*  
beginning of the  
world.

OF A CERTAINE MOVN-  
*taine in the Ile of Palme, which bur-*  
ned continually, for five or sixe  
weeks together.

With other both fearefull, and strange fights,  
scene in the ayre, ouer the  
same place.



Imprinted at London by Iohn Wolfe.

A  
MOST WONDER-

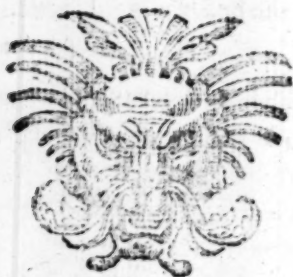
full and rare example, the like

whereof never happened from the  
beginning of the  
world.

OF A CERTAIN MOVN-

ture in the Isle of Palms, which dur-  
ned continually, for five or fixe  
weeks together.

With other bold, terrible, and strange sights,  
scene in the year, once the  
same place.



Printed and Sold by John Wolfe.



TO THE COVRTE-  
ous Reader : Grace  
*and peace.*



Entle Reader, thou hast  
heere before thine eyes a  
most rare example , and  
no lesse strange instance,  
of the vvonderfull vvorks  
of God, the trueth vvher-  
of is such, as is auouched by diuers, both  
honorable and vvorshipfull , and others  
of good credite. VVherfore read it vvith  
iudgement, make thy profite of it, and  
giue God the glorie, vvho be blessed  
and praised for euer.



# TO THE COVRT.

Our Reader: Grace

and peace.

Each Reader, thou hast  
here before thee  
most rare example, and  
no lesse strange instance,  
of the wondrous works  
of God, that trusteth



of such, as is anchored by diuers bonds  
honorable and worshipfull, and others  
of good credite. Wherefore read it with  
indgement, make thy profit of it, and  
give God the glorie, who be praised  
and praised for ever.

**A** most v wonderfull and rare example, *the like whereof neuer happened since the beginning of the world, of a certain mountaine, in the Ile of Palme, which burned continually, for five or sixe weekes together, with other both fearefull and straunge sightes, seen in the ayre, ouer the same place.*

**I**N the Gospel of S. Mathew, the 24 Chapter, our sauour Christ telleth vs of many signes and tokens, which shal be sent vnto vs and appeare before the day of iudgment, as that the Sonne shalbe darkened, the Moone shall looke hirlight, the Starres shall fall from heauen, the earth shall tremble, and shake vnder vs, the hilles shalbe supplanted and removed out of their places: the Seas shall roare and make a hideous noyse, there shall be wars and rumours of warres in all countries, and such like. All which signes and tokens we see to be come to passe already. For it wee take

the sonne in that place, for the sonne of God  
 Christ Iesus (as all sound expositions and in-  
 terpretors haue done;) howe often haue wee  
 scene him darkened, and obscured with the  
 filthy mistes, and stincking vapors of mens tra-  
 ditions. The Moone that is the Church of  
 God, how was shee darkened, yea almost de-  
 priued of her light vnder the tyrannie of An-  
 techrist the pope of Rome and his shauelings?  
 The Starres, that is the pastors, and ministers  
 of the Church, how were they driuen away a-  
 mongst the Papistes, from the firmament of  
 sounde doctrine, and pure conuersation.  
 But if we take these signes literally, howe ma-  
 nie times haue we scene the sunne and moone  
 to be eclipsed, and almost manie times to lose  
 their whole light. What woonderfull and  
 strange coniunctions of Starres of signes and  
 planners, threatening euen an vniuersall con-  
 summation of all things haue we scene of late  
 yeares. The like was neuer seen of many yeares  
 before. What fire meteers, blasing Starres,  
 Comets, and other fearefull impressions haue  
 we scene in the ayre of late yeers? What inun-  
 dations and ouerflowings of the seas and wa-  
 ters: What fearefull earthquakes: What remo-  
 uing of hilles out of their places? What Abor-  
 tiues, fearefull and monstrous birthes? What  
 warres and rumours of warres in all countries,  
 doe we heare of in these daies? All which are  
 infallible



infallible tokens, and apparent arguments that  
 the day of iudgement is at hand, and as it were  
 before the doores. But although the Lord our  
 God hath and doth daily as well by these  
 signes and tokens aboue named, and the like,  
 as also by others of infinite variete, summon vs  
 to the doome; and warneth vs to be alwaies  
 ready and prepared, yet hath hee not in anie  
 age, nor to anie people, sent a more fearefull  
 strange, or wondrous example (as it were a  
 warning or caueat to all the world) then this  
 that followeth, the which wherof was thus.  
 In there is a certaine land called *Babylonia* here to  
 the *Indies* of *Tram* more, three leagues  
 from the Oide, and a league and a halfe from  
 the sea side, wherin grew a certaine moun-  
 tain or hil of three hundred faddam in height,  
 and a league and a halfe in compass. This  
 mountaine or hill, the 19. of May beganne to  
 burne, and so continued still burning till the  
 19. of Iulius, after in most strange and fear-  
 full manner, burned such a long while, that  
 upon the top of which hill there seemed  
 to be a great lake or gulfe, where ascended our  
 great flames of fire, burning in such a forcible  
 and boisterous manner, as they collected up withall  
 and cast forth huge and mighty stokes and  
 threep, singeing almost all the country rounde,  
 which stokes at the length descending downe  
 againe south of the ayre, fell downe in the  
 gni C foot

foots of the same hill. And yet notwithstanding  
 that it continually burned in this sort, and  
 cast forth infinite great and monstrous stones;  
 yet the said hill remained still in all mens iudg-  
 ments as bigge as it was before. The heate of  
 which fire was such, and so great, that the inha-  
 bitants thereof were sore annoyed there-  
 by, having their vineyards and their corn scor-  
 ched and burnt y<sup>e</sup> thorow the rage and vyo-  
 lence of the flames of fire that issued thereout.  
 And in this sorte it continued vntill the 20. of  
 Iulie about midnight, at which time the sayd  
 mount or hill brake in sunder, and shuerd in  
 peeces, caused such great cracks and roringes;  
 as though it had thundered, or a hundred can-  
 nons had beene shot off, to the great terrar of  
 the hearers. ~~whereby the mount~~ <sup>the mount</sup> being thus dis-  
 covered and broken, con-  
 tinued burning. And burning (contrarye to  
 the nature thereof before) consumed and wa-  
 sted, till it came to be as it were a great cole of  
 fire, from which cole there seemed to ascende  
 and to rise vpp<sup>e</sup> into the aire as it were great  
 mountaines of smoke and sparkes of fire, as  
 bigge in appearance as little battels, and so in  
 the laste the whole mountaine consumed and  
 burned away. ~~whereby the mount~~ <sup>the mount</sup> There gushed also forth of the sayd moun-  
 taine (before it was consumed) great streames  
 of water, burning like oile in the fire, and cast-  
 ing

ing up woonderfull flames into the aire, which entred into the Sea fourty faddames, makinge all the water thereabout so extreame hot, as it melted the pitch and rofine wherewith the Fishers botes were pitched.

The heat of this burning water was such, as it scalded and killed all the fishe neere thereabouts, so that aboundance of fishe of all sortes was found dead many dayes after.

From this mountaine also there tumbled downe to the Sea side, beinge distance from thence a league and a halfe three mighty great stones, one of them beinge as faddom in compasse, and with a woonderfull violence threw themselves into the Sea fiftie faddomes at the least.

The hill beinge in this sort quite consumed, the second of August next followinge there rained downe fourth of the aire, as it had bene whole shewers of blacke ashes, like gunpowder in bignesse, which spoiled and consumed all the Corne, grasse, and vines in the whole countrey about.

After this, namelie the fourth of August, it rained againe great store of white ashes in the Citie, the streets beinge so thicke couered therewith as the people coulde not tranaile about their necessarie businesse. Immediatlie after this: to wit, the fourth of September folowing, there appeared over the same Iland in the aire,

other strange and wonderfull sights, as name-  
ly armed men to the number (as a man would  
have thought) of 40000, one fighting against  
another in most cruell & bloudie maner, with  
such fearefull thundering, and terrible lighte-  
ning, as the like was neuer heard nor seen be-  
fore. The people seeing these strange sights,  
and feareful wonders, called to God for mer-  
cie: repented of their sinnes, and instantlye  
besought the Lord that he would not enter in-  
to iudgement with them, nor punish them ac-  
cording to their desertes: whiche done, the  
Lord in mercy withdrew his plagues, and pun-  
ishmentes, (messengers of his wrath) from  
them, and rebuked them to mercie. Thus hast  
thou heard courteous Reader, the true narra-  
tion of the wonderfull iudgementes of God  
against this people. The Lord give both them  
and vs all grace, to make profite of them, and  
to amend oull liues, that we may altogether in  
the great day of his Lord receiue the crown of  
eternall glory promised vnto vs thro-  
ugh Iesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

After this name the fourth of August, it  
rained againe great store of white ashes in the  
Citye the streets being so thicke covered ther-  
with as the people could not trauell about  
their necessary businesse. Immediate after  
this to wit the fourth of September following  
there appeared ouer the same land in the aye,

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
 REFORMATION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND  
 IN THE REIGN OF HENRY THE EIGHTH  
 BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

**C**ourteous Reader, this  
 note comming to my  
 hands before the impres-  
 sion hereof was ended, I  
 thought it good to im-  
 part it unto thee, rather  
 out of place, then not at all, as a thing  
 which vwill giue thee great light to the  
 great vnderstanding of the vhole book.

This Ile of *Palme* spoken of before,  
 is one of the seven handes of the *Samaris*,  
 vvell knowne to diuers merchantes here  
 in London. *Iagema* is situate within the  
 same land.

Manye of the inhabitants whereof I  
 meane of the Ile of *Palme*, vvere forced  
 to go out, and to depart from thence, for-  
 saking their landes, goodes and all, and  
 to dvell some of them at Gomorra, some  
 of

30

of them in the Ile of Teuerile, and other-  
some to the ground *Cauaris*, supposing  
verily that the same Iland woulde haue  
sunke. And for the great aboundance of  
alhes, vvhich rained downe, they could  
not sowe their corne in October follow-  
ing.

The licutenant of the Iland, sent the  
narration heereof to the court of Spaine  
being at *Madrid*, penned by a notarie  
publick, vvvith three other notaries hands  
to it, desiring certaine *Lordes* of the same  
Court, to send their opinion, what these  
fearefull tokens might prognosticate.



Much of the same time, the  
meane of the Ile of *Parme*, were forced  
to go out and to depart from thence, for-  
taking their landes, goodes and all, and  
to dwell some of them at *Comorra*, some

